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Urban District of Horncastle

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

1971

HORNCASTLE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

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of the
Medical Officer of Health
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PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE COUNCIL

Medical Officer of Health

S.A. O'HAGAN, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

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Tel : Horncastle 2208/9.

Public Health Inspector

H. SMITH, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

The Medical Officer is also Medical Officer for Woodhall Spa Urban District Council, Horncastle and Welton Rural District Councils.

The Public Health Inspector is also Surveyor, Housing, Allotments and Markets Manager.

There is a Public Health Committee which deals with all matters affecting Public Health, other than Housing.

Members of the Committee :-

Mrs. M.E. Bell
G.A.J. Burton
Mrs. D.M. Cook
J.W. Simpson
F. Townley
Mrs. M. Townley

To The Chairman and Members of
Horncastle Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

This year, we can claim a first - the first time in living memory when the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys credits the town with a population above the 4,000 mark. However, everybody is included in this figure whereas the prosperity of the town depends on the number of persons in employment, not on their dependants, since any money spent by dependents comes essentially from the earners.

The loss of expected working life, caused by death under the age of 65 (and ignoring the two deaths of babies on whose behalf no great investment in education and so on had been incurred) amount to 11 deaths, of which no less than eight were in the decade 55-64, the single greatest cause being cancer in various forms. Whilst research goes on into the causes of cancer, there is no immediate prospect of prevention, except in a few fields. Even in the likely fields for prevention - cancer of the lung and cancer of the cervix, progress is largely baulked by public attitude. Addiction to tobacco is not lightly discarded and it is particularly difficult to get the mother of several children, especially in poorer families to see a doctor for a 'smear' to be taken.

An example of progress arising from statistics occurs in the North of Lindsey where in Scunthorpe the death rate due to atherosclerosis was noticeably higher than in Grimsby. The water in Scunthorpe was artificially softened whereas that in Grimsby is not. I hear that the Water Board has been advised to stop softening Scunthorpe water and the years to come will show whether the two towns achieve similar death rates from this cause.

It will be seen that there is a further small decline in the number of beef animals slaughtered, whilst the number of sheep, lambs and pigs is similar to the previous year. Evidently the loss of stock, nationally, caused by the 1970 outbreak of foot and mouth disease has not yet been made good, and beef has become progressively more expensive both relatively and actually. We are now in substantial competition with continental buyers for both butchers meat and game which is being exported on a considerable scale. Evidently there is some change in the local eating habits although it is impossible to say whether a lot of people have changed a little or relatively few people have changed a lot. In either case, it is probably a change for the better. Recently a demonstration was given at the London Zoo, showing the much greater fat content of farm animals as compared with corresponding wild animals. There was thought to be a correlation between the unusually high fat content of the diet of predator animals in captivity (and their comparatively lazy life) with their reduced expectation of life. Whilst there is a difference in detail between the Zoo animal and civilized man, the similarity is close enough to provoke a book entitled "The Human Zoo". Certainly the distribution of atherosclerotic disease across Europe suggests that physical labour and a diet poor in animal flesh coincide with a low incidence of these diseases.

Other factors not clearly recognised, such as the milder climate of south-eastern Europe, particularly the littoral, may be involved. It is well known that episodes of acute cardiac distress occur more frequently in winter.

The causes of disease nowadays are more complex than formerly. Even in the simple case of infections; in the past if you met the appropriate germ in sufficient numbers, you got the disease and if you survived were unlikely to get it again. Now the pattern is modified by immunization on the one hand and its occasional failure due to agamma globinaemia on the other. Infections, however, are a greatly diminished source of major illnesses. Some of those caused by viruses are still a curse - influenza and the common cold seem likely to be with us for a long time to come. Whilst certain other conditions of which we do not yet know the cause could turn out to be viral infections.

At the same time, the stress illnesses - adverse responses of body and mind to the conditions and events of life - are increasingly taking up doctors time and costing the nation dearly. Some are regarded as partly social evils such as wild-cat strikes, but underneath they suggest that large numbers of people are failing to adapt to new situations.

The treatment may well not be within the purview of doctors but rather with employers, public relations officers and government.

At the same time, there is a need still to protect the public against injury by food or drink impurities or the environment in general. This must include personal protection against certain identifiable infections. Immunization is one objective. Improvement of diet and living conditions another. Diet in this country is undoubtedly responsible for a vast mass of avoidable disease from dental disease to obesity and ischaemic heart disease. None of these conditions, not even dental disease, are readily curable. The tendency will be to worsen as the growth of population outstrips dental facilities and preventive dentistry will have to take priority over traditional patching up of damage. This involves a great deal more awareness by the public of what they can do. It is easy to control the sweets a very young child eats but as soon as he becomes one of the larger community, he must become the responsibility not just of his parents but of the community. As yet, the community lacks the will to restrict sweet eating, turns a blind eye to smoking (ignoring the appalling parental example) and wrings its hands impotently in the face of the "drug menace" whilst happily swallowing barbiturates and tranquillizers by the ton. These are not "drugs" - or are they? and what about tobacco and alcohol which kill and disable thousands every year? No prescription needed, little police control! Perhaps we know more about drugs than about why some people use them and others abuse them. Boredom may play a great part in the search for kicks and there are always those ready to supply the kicks at a price. There is a major national effort to provide youngsters and older people to find worthwhile pursuits to offset the boredom of routine work, but there remains much to be done.

Horncastle has done much to meet the problem but there still remains a need for more . The big snag is "involvement". There is little use in having open spaces if football is played in the street. One leader to say "come on" is worth a hundred bystanders saying "go on". Personal leadership has always been a scarce commodity - perhaps not so scarce as we think - but it usually takes a major disaster to elicit it.

Progress is gradually starting on the towns industrial site - perhaps the most important event for very many years for it is upon the employment of wage-earners that the life of the town depends.

The enquiry into the internal relief road is soon to take place. If there is any way at all of ascertaining public opinion, it should be held because the scheme has both great merit and great de-merit and a neutral judge should hear both sides properly argued and can only then have to reach a true decision.

Alluding once again to the prevention of disease which is, after all, the reason for having a Medical Officer of Health, it is perhaps ironic to think of the vast efforts to control cancer when, as a nation, we do next to nothing to prevent coronary artery disease which kills more than all the cancerous conditions together. It seems that either sugar or animal fat or both play a highly significant part, whilst heredity may well add its deadly quota. When one considers the emotive campaign against cyclamate a year or two ago it would be curious indeed to see it re-introduced as an aid to health.

The basis of the argument against sugar and animal fat as causes of arterial disease has been that their consumption has risen step by step with the increase of arterial disease.

So too has the use of the motor car, radio and television, all of which may slow the circulation and predispose to the harmful deposit of atheroma. Certainly pig fat is no new introduction to the diet of the Lincolnshire farm worker who probably eats much less of it than he did but it is rarely, if ever, that one sees him walking behind a ploughing team, as in the hey-day of fat bacon. Apart from such long-term positive poisonous effects of food, food poisoning and food hygiene have again been no problem. There is a curious phenomenon, however, that whereas notifications of food poisoning are always rare, it is not uncommon to hear of sufferers from diarrhoea or vomiting putting it down to "something they had eaten".

The phrase "Index of Suspicion" is well known in public health circles but is scarcely known outside it, and we probably get to know of only a minute fraction of episodes of food borne diseases. It could be that the forthcoming abolition of the Medical Officer of Health could improve the situation by more closely involving the three groups of doctors in the Health Service.

Principally, the problem of Horncastle, as elsewhere is caring for the aged who, in a town like Horncastle may become more isolated than elsewhere by the emigration of sons and daughters. Nevertheless one does not have to sit through many Housing Committees to realize that an applicant in Horncastle is not just a name or a number, but a person with special needs which will be seriously considered. I hope the new District Councils will use their Parish Councils to continue this work.

Whilst the increased number of births this year is real I suspect that some of the jump in total population credited by the Office of Censuses, is a periodic review in that office of the information which we supply.

Deaths also are slightly increased, representing a slight shift to a lower average age of population. This we know to be true from the actually known number of people who have come to work in Horncastle in the last few years. This represents real progress for the town, especially as it is against the national trend of centralization and closure of branch units.

The range of preventive measures remain unaltered and public food hygiene remain good. Nevertheless, last year I drew attention to the potential hazards from poultry and two major outbreaks of food-poisoning in highly reputable establishments emphasize the importance of complete thawing before cooking, adequate cooking, and if the birds are not to be eaten forthwith, then either maintenance at over 145°F or rapid cooling to below 45°F are really essential. Obviously the bigger the bird (or joint of meat) the more difficult it is to ensure that all these conditions are met and it is good practice therefore to reduce the individual masses of meat, such as by removing the legs of turkeys and cutting other meats into smaller joints.

Commercially, too, it is sound to use a blower chiller to get the meats down through the danger range.

Maybe it was as well in the past that turkey was eaten at Christmas when natural cooling would be more effective but, evenso, "tummy upsets" were not so rare after Christmas but not usually investigated. In any event it would always be the big catering size bird that would be the main risk, hence the need to remind all caterers before the event that the Food Hygiene Regulations are as much for their protection as for that of their customers.

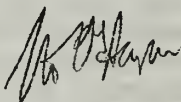
At the opposite extreme, the small frozen broiler chicken, if spit roasted may suffer inadequate heat penetration unless all birds are evenly thawed - again a hazard more affecting the caterer than the housewife. Here the problem is to kill the salmonella organisms that are commonly present in the body cavity of the bird. Oven-roasting is usually quite satisfactory, leaving only the disinfection of implements and surfaces - especially the cook's hands - to complete the safety precautions.

If it seems that I have laboured the point of food poisoning it is because so many other infections have become well-controlled. Food poisoning is often not reported because so often it is mild and self-limiting, and frequently the sufferers are scattered and so do not realise the common cause of their illness. It is only when some particularly public spirited sufferer or his doctor suspects and asks around that the chain of events is uncovered.

It is some years since the Council built any houses for letting other than sheltered housing for the elderly. However, the stock of privately-let houses is a source of concern as they are all very old and often not well maintained and certainly often not up to anything like what a reasonable person would expect of a council house. Your Surveyor has such a multitude of duties that inspection of houses for defects and enforcement or remedies is only occasionally practicable and the central area of the town is most unsuitable for dwellings. The premises are makeshift flats over shops with poor access, and various other defects. The housing list shows a number of families are in need of housing and a new scheme should be put in hand even though it might not be completed within the life of the Authority.

May I thank, once again all members, officers and staff for their friendly co-operation throughout the year.

I remain,
Your obedient Servant,



Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICAL SECTION

AREA OF URBAN DISTRICT :	1421 acres
REGISTRAR GENERAL'S ESTIMATE OF MID-YEAR POPULATION :	4100
DENSITY OF POPULATION PER ACRE :	2.81
NUMBER OF INHABITED HOUSES :	1588
DENSITY OF POPULATION PER HOUSEHOLD :	2.51

VITAL STATISTICS

BIRTHS

<u>Live Births</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>
Males	31	30	36
Females	31	30	30
	<u>62</u>	<u>60</u>	<u>66</u>
Live birth rate per 1000 population			16.1 (E&W 16.0)
Ratio of locally adjusted births rate to National Rate			1.03
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births			21% (E&W 8%)
<u>Still Births</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>
Males	0	0	1
Females	0	0	0
	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Number per 1000 total live and still births			15 (E&W 12)
<u>Infant Deaths (i.e. under 1 year of age)</u>			
Total Infant Deaths per 1000 total live births			30 (E&W 18)
Legitimate Infant Deaths per 1000 legitimate total live births			19
Illegitimate Infant Deaths per 1000 illegitimate total live births			71 (E&W 24)
Neonatal Mortality rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1000 total live births)			0 (E&W 12)
Early neonatal mortality rate (deaths under 1 week per 1000 total live births)			0 (E&W 10)
Perinatal mortality rate (still births and deaths under 1 week per 1000 live and still births)			15 (E&W 22)

Maternal Mortality

Number of Deaths 0

Rate per 1000 total live and still births 0

Deaths Male 24
Female 27
Total 51

Crude death rate per 1000 estimated population 12.4 (E&W 11.6)

Ratio of locally adjusted death rate to national rate 1.00

	Males			Females		
	Total	Legit	Illegit	Total	Legit	Illegit
Live Births	36	36	10	30	26	4
Still Births	1	1	0	0	0	0

Deaths of Infants						
Under 1 year of age	1	0	1	1	1	0
Under 4 weeks of age	0	0	0	0	0	0
Under 1 week of age	0	0	0	0	0	0

Comparability factors

Births 1.02

Deaths 0.94

Causes of Death as shown in the Registrar General's Short List

Short List No.	Cause of Death	Sex	Total All Ages	Under 4 Weeks	4 Weeks & under 1 Year	Age in Years								75 & Over
						1 - 5	5 - 15	15 - 25	25 - 35	35 - 45	45 - 55	55 - 65	65 - 75	
B19(3)	Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
B19(4)	Malignant Neoplasm, Intestine	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B19(9)	Malignant Neoplasm, Prostate	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
N19(10)	Leukaemia	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B19(11)	Other Malignant Neoplasms	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
B21	Diabetes Mellitus	F	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	1
B23	Anaemias	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B28	Ischaemic Heart Disease	F	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B29	Other Forms of Heart Disease	M	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
B30	Cerebrovascular Disease	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B32	Pneumonia	M	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
B33(1)	Bronchitis and Emphysema	F	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B35	Appendicitis	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B37	Cirrhosis of Liver	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
B39	Hyperplasia of Prostate	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B42	Congenital Anomalies	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B45	Symptoms and Ill Defined Conditions	F	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BE48	All other accidents	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		M	24	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	3	7	12	16
		F	27	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	5	3	3	3
	TOTAL ALL CAUSES													

Causes of Death at ages below 65 years

Stomach Cancer	1	Appendicitis	1
Other Cancers	3	Cirrhosis of Liver	1
Ischaemic Heart Disease	2	Leukaemia	1
Cerebrovascular Disease	1	Pneumonia	1
Bronchitis	1	Congenital Anomaly	1

Males - 5 Females - 8

Maternal Mortality

Nil

Infectious Diseases notified to the Medical Officer of Health

Food Poisoning
Scarlet Fever

1971
1
1

Preventive Measures

No change has been made in the programme of personal protection offered to children.

Food Hygiene Regulations

The work of regular visiting all food premises has continued.

Nevertheless, though advice is often given, no formal action has been called for during the year.

All premises to which Regulations 16 and 19 apply comply.

Milk Supplies - Brucella Abortus

Milk sampling is carried out by the County Authority and any positive result communicated to me for action.

No case arose during the year in which action involved the Urban District in which the entire milk supply is pasteurized or sterilized.

Liquid Egg (Pasteurization) Regulations 1963

No such plant operates in the district.

Poultry Inspection

No changes since last year.

Water Supply

A little progress has been made towards the goal of fluoride correction.

Lincoln City have joined with the other Health Authorities in wanting fluoride correction, so that Horncastle is becoming isolated in a backward area, held up by Authorities who have yet to be convinced of the safety and benefits. These backward areas are becoming fewer in number as the increase in population outstrips the increase in dentists. Indeed, it may well become apparent that dentists will opt to practice in areas where conservative dentistry has a better prospect of success, so that the plight of those in residual areas will be doubly worsened.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal

The new works have continued to operate to the high standard expected of it. There are no outstanding problems in this field.

REPORT OF WORK DONE BY PUBLIC HEALTH

INSPECTOR DURING THE YEAR

1971

HOUSING

Total Number of dwelling houses and flats in district	1587
Total Number of new houses erected during the year :-	
(1) By Local Authority	0
(2) By other Local Authorities	0
(3) By other Bodies or persons	16
(4) Number allocated for replacing houses subject to Demolition Orders or otherwise demolished	1

Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	46
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	63

Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of Formal Notices

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	21
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Action under Statutory Powers during the year

(1) Proceedings under the Public Health Acts	0
(2) Proceedings under the Housing Acts	0
(3) Slum Clearance - proceedings under the Housing Acts	
(a) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made (Individual unfit houses only)	0
(b) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	0
(c) Number of dwelling houses, or parts, subject to Closing Orders	0
(d) Number of dwelling houses, or parts, rendered fit by undertakings	0
(e) Number of dwelling houses included in confirmed Clearance Orders	0
(f) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance thereof	0
(g) Total number of dwelling houses on which Demolition Orders are operative and which are still occupied except under the provisions of Sections 34, 35 and 46 of the Housing Act, 1957	0
(h) Total number of dwelling houses occupied under Sections 34, 35 and 46 of the Housing Act, 1957	0
(i) Houses demolished or closed voluntarily by owners which would otherwise have been the subject of statutory action to secure demolition or closure	2

(4) Nissen huts or other similar hutments	0
(5) Estimated number of dwellings, excluding those under paragraph (4) above, remaining to be dealt with under	
(a) The Housing Act, 1957, Sections 16 and 18	20
(b) The Housing Act, 1957, Sections 42	0

HOUSING ACTS - OVERCROWDING

(a) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	2
(b) Number of persons concerned in such cases	8
(c) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	N/K
(d) Number of families dwelling therein	-
(e) Number of persons dwelling therein	-

HOUSING ACT, 1969

Number of dwellings for which applications for grants have been made

(a) Standard Grant (Section 8)	10
(b) Improvement Grant (Section 2)	5
(c) Special Grants (Section 13)	0

Number of dwellings subject to grant

(a) Standard Grant	10
(b) Improvement Grant	5
(c) Special Grant (include dwellings in improvement areas)	0

Number of Declared General Improvement Areas

0

Number of dwellings in these areas

0

Number of other buildings (e.g. shops)

0

Number of dwellings included which qualify for :-

(a) Standard Grants	0
(b) Improvement Grants	0
(c) Special Grants	0

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS, TENTS, VANS, ETC.

Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960

Number of site licences 10

Total number of caravans permitted under such licences

46

Number of inspections during the year - sites

4

- caravans

12

Number of contraventions remedied

2

FOOD PREMISES

BAKEHOUSES

Number in district	2
Number of inspections	4
Number of contraventions	1
Defects remedied	1

ICE CREAM

Number of manufacturers on register	0
Number of premises licensed for the sale of ice cream	19
Number of inspections of premises made	31
Number of contraventions found	3
Number of contraventions remedied	3
Number of samples	0

MEAT PRODUCTS

Number of premises registered for manufacture of meat products	6
Number of inspections made	10
Number of contraventions found	1
Number of contraventions remedied	1

OTHER FOOD PREMISES

Number of other food premises (i.e. excluding bakehouses, and premises registered for manufacture of ice cream and meat products)	33
Number of inspections	42
Number of contraventions found	3
Number of contraventions remedied	3

SLAUGHTERHOUSES

Number licensed - Private (individual)	2
- Abattoir Type	0
Number operated by Local Authority	0

UNSOUND FOOD - CARCASSES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND
CONDEMNED IN WHOLE OR PART

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	419	0	12	1293	1186
Number inspected	419	0	12	1293	1186
All diseases except T.B. and Cysticerici	0	0	1	0	0
Whole carcasses condemned					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	53	0	3	45	72
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than T.B. and Cysticerici	12.65	0	33.33	3.48	6.07
Tuberculosis only					
Whole carcasses condemned	0	0	0	0	0
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	0	0	0	0	6
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	0	0	0	0	0.50
Cysticerosis					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	0	0	0	0	0
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	0	0	0	0	0
Generalised and totally condemned	0	0	0	0	0

OTHER FOOD CONDEMNED - Nil

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

Closets

Number of houses with privy vaults in district	0
Number of houses with pail closets in district	3
Number of houses with water closets in district	1584
Number of water closets substituted for pail closets and privy vaults	None
Do Council operate pail closet emptying service ?	No
Cesspools and septic tanks	0

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal

Details of areas or villages where provision has been made of new sewers or where existing sewerage arrangements improved :-	None
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Any part of district urgently requiring public sewers and/or treatment for public health reasons (state briefly reasons)	No
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WATER SUPPLIES

Domestic

Number of houses supplied from public mains	
- in house	1576
- by standpipe/outside tap	11
Number of houses supplied from private sources	
- in house	0
- not in house	0
Number of houses with unsatisfactory supplies	0
Number of houses supplied therefrom	0
Any part of district requiring a public supply or the replacement of a supply for public health reasons	No
Number of samples taken for bacteriological examination - Satisfactory 20 Unsatisfactory 0	

Swimming pools and Paddling pools

Number in operation - swimming pools	1
- paddling pools	1
Number fitted with continuous mechanical filtration	
- swimming pools	1
- paddling pools	1

Number of samples of swimming pool water taken -	Daily
	comparator tests
	taken for
	residual
	chlorine.

GENERAL

Offensive Trades	
Number of premises in district	1
Number of inspections	8
Contraventions remedied	0

Knackers Yards	
Number licensed	1
Number of inspections	8
Contraventions remedied	2

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963	
Number of premises licensed	59
Number of inspections	29
Number of defects	8
Number remedied	8

Disinfection and Disinfestation	
Rooms or premises disinfected	0
Number of premises subject to disinfestation	0

Refuse Collection and disposal	
Number of premises from which refuse is collected	1881
Frequency of collection	Weekly
Type of receptacle	bins
Method of disposal	Controlled Tip
Is this satisfactory ?	Yes
Number of Tips	1
Number of refuse collection vehicles	1
Annual estimated weight of refuse collected	
- Domestic	1610 tons
- Trade	84 tons
Number of Sites established under Civic Amenities Act, 1967, Section 18	1

Details of nuisances abated	After Informal Intimation	After Statutory Notice
Refuse	2	-
Foul ditches, ponds and stagnant water	1	-
Drainage	2	-
Poultry and Animals	0	-
Dangerous Premises	1	-
Miscellaneous Nuisances	0	-

Rats and Mice Destruction	
Number of rodent operatives employed	Contract Work
Number of premises treated	
(a) Dwelling houses	30
(b) Other premises	9
Are there any serious reservoirs of rats in the district ?	No
Does service cover (a) domestic and business premises only	No
(b) domestic, business and agricultural premises	Yes

Atmospheric Pollution

No formal activity under this heading. Pollution does occur under conditions of temperature inversion from coal fires and internal combustion engines.

Noise Abatement Act, 1960

Number of Complaints	None
Number of Nuisances found	None
Number of nuisances abated	None

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors)

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	1	1	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	35	43	-	-
(iii) Other premises in which section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out - workers' premises)	3	14	-	-
TOTAL	39	58	-	-

Particulars	No. of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Insp.	by H.M. Insp.	
Want of Cleanliness :	5	5	-	-	-
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors	2	2	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	1	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	8	8	-	-	-

OUTWORK (Sections 133 and 134)

Nature of Work (1)	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 133(1)(c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (5)	Notices Served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
Stuffed toys	6	-	-	-	-	-
Total	6	-	-	-	-	-

